abundance.

# KNITTING AND CROCHET.

A FANCY HOOD. From The Weekly Iribune.

Miss A. L. Newton sends these directions for a pretty hood, which would make an acceptable Christmas gift : Materials: Four ounces split zephyr and a bone

crochet hook of medium size. 1st row: Make a chain of 12 stitches, turn, miss 3, make a treble in the next strtch, make 1 ch., then work 2 more trebles in the same stitch. \* Miss 3 stitches, make 2 trebles, 1 ch., 2 trebles into the

next stitch. Repeat from \* once. The work is turned at the end of each row. convenience call the scallop formed by "2 trebles, 1 ch., 2 trebles" a shell. The first row consists of 3

2d row: Work 2 trebles, 1 ch., 2 trebles into the top of each shell in the preceding row, putting the hock into the hole made by the "I ch." in the middie of the shell. Work 6 more rows like the 2d. 9th row: Increase one in this row by making 2

shells in the top of the middle shell of the preceding row, making 4 sheils. Work 11 rows plain, that is, without mereasing, keeping 4 shells in each row. 21th row: Increase one by making an extra shell between the 2 middle shells of the preceding row,

making 5 shells. Work 23 rows plain. 45th row: Like the 9th, making 6 shells. Work

11 rows plain. 57th row: Like 21st, making 7 shells. Work 14

72d row: Like 9th, making 8 shells. Work 10

rows plain. 83d row: Like 21st, making 9 shells. Work 7

rows plane. 91st row: Like 9th, making 10 shells. Work 7 rows plann.

99th row: Like 21st, making 11 shells. Work S rows plain. 108in row: Like the 9th, making 12 shells.

Work 8 rows plain. This forms one-half the hood. Make the other half in the same way and join at the top with a DC in the centre of each shell, connected with 3 ch.

tirely covered with loops made as follows:

Begin at one end. Join the wool to the first treble of the first shell with a DC. Make 15 ch., insert the hook under the 1st treble of the 2d shell. raise the trebie on the book, catch the wool and draw it under the treble and through the loop on the book ; thus joining the 15 ch, to the 2d shell with SC. Make 15 ch., join to the 1st treble of 3d shell. Make

15 ch, and join to 1st treble of 1st shell in 2d row. The work is turned about, not over, at the end of each row. Remember that the loops each consist of Work back and forth in this way-joining a loop to the 1st treble in each shell with SC-the entire length of the hood. The result should be a row of loops across each row of shells, and one loop to every shell. Work a fringe across the ends, of loops of 30 stitches each. With a needle and thread draw up the hood at the top to fit the head. The strings cross at the back of the neck, and are then brought around and crossed in aront. From with four small bows of satin ribbon ; two on the top, front and back, and where the strings cross one at each point of crossing.

Crochet the foundation rather firmly, making the shells about one-third of an inch in depth. It takes two ounces for the loops, and a little less for the

#### STOCKING KNITTING. RIBBED WORK.

The following examples are given of ribbed work, but any of the plain stockings already described em easily be knitted in ribs, with slight

THE HAMILTON RIBBED SOCK. Fine German yarn and 4 No. 14 needles.

Cast on 40 stitches. Ribbing-knit 2 and purl 2 for 30 rounds (3

Leg-40 stitches-knit 1 and purl 1 for 30 rounds Heel-20 statches.-De not continue the ribbing.

Knit in row- plain and purl, slipping 1st stitch of each row. Kust 20 rows. Mark the middle of the heel with a loop of white cotton, and proceed thus: 1st row: Knit to the middle, knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 1. Turu back.

2d row: Puri to the middle, purl 2, purl 2 together, purl 1. Turn back.

Repeat these two rows till the heel is finished. Instep-Take up 16 stitches on each side of the heel. Place the 20 instep stitches on one needle, knit the two heel needles plain, and rib the instep needle for one round. Mark the decreasing of 1st heel needle with a loop of white cotton. Decrease thus: 1st heel needle-knit plain till 4 stitches are left, kuit 2 together, knit 2. Rib instep needle. Second heel needle-knst 1, slip 1, knst 1 and throw the slipped stitch over, knit the rest plain. Knit one round without decreasing after each decreasing round. Decrease till there are 40 stitches on the 3

Foot-40 stitches-Rib the upper needle and kurt the two under needles plain for 30 rounds, measuring from the turn of the beel.

Toe--i0 stitches-begin with upper needle and knit the whole toe plain. Decrease thus: Knit 2, slip 1, knit 1, throw the slipped stitch over, knit plain till 4 stitches are left, then slip 1 knit 1, throw the slipped stitch over, knit 2. First under peedle: Kmt 2, shp 1, knit 1, throw the slipped stitch over, knit the rest plain. Second under needie: Knit plain till 4 stitches are left, then slip 1, knit 1, throw the shoped stitch over, knit 2. Knit 2 plain rounds after each decreasing round.

After the 4th decreasing round place the 12 under stitches on one needle and cast off from both needles at once on the right side. Darn the end of yarn

CHILL'S RIBBED STOCKING. Materials: Two ounces of merino wool and No. 15

Cast on 72 stitches-24 on each of 3 needles. Rib-knit 2, parl 1-till about 612 inches long.

Narrowings-on back needle only. 1st decreasing round: Knit 2 and purl 1 3 times,

knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 1, parl 1. Knit 2, parl I to end. Next round: Knit 2 and parl 13 times, knit 4,

pari 1. Knit 2, pari 1 to end; repeat this round 4 2d decreasing round: Knit 2, purl 1 3 times, knit

1. knit 2 together, and 1, puri 1. Knit 2, purl 1 to

Next round: Knit 2, purl 1 3 times, knit 3, purl 1. Knst 2 puri 1 to end; repeat this round 4 times. 3d decreasing round: Knit 2, purl 1 3 times, knit 1, knit 2 together, puri 1. Knit 2, puri 1, etc. Next round: Knit 2, purl 1 to end; repeat this

row 4 times. Continue the narrowing in this way till there are 15 stitches on the back needle. Rib now rather more than an inch from the last parrowing and prepare for heel. Rib 9 stitches from

each side needle on to the back or beel needle, which will now have 33, while 30 statches remain for the instep. The first heel row will be: Slip 1, knit 1, purl 1, knot 2, purl 1, to end of row. The back row will be: slip 1, purl 2. Knit 1.

Work 26 rows in this way, then turn the heel after the larger of the two "Sarah" patterns already given. Pick up 15 stitches on each side of the heel. Put a rib-knit 2, purl 1-on each insten end of the heel needles, and in reducing always narrow on the heel needles on the two plain stitches

adjoining each of these ribs. The front or instep needle is ribbed throughout, the side needles are knit plain. Reduce till there are 62 stitches. Then kmit the foot about 4 inches long-side needles still plain and instep needle

Narrow the toe every third round and cast off with 24 stitches on the two needles.

RIBBED CROCHET.

Hitherto the only kind of ribbed crochet described in this department has been that known as Russian crochet, or double crochet worked into the lower half of the loops. There is another kind, however, which is entirely distinct from this, and in some articles of dress proves singularly suitable and effective. This ribbed crochet is a modification of the

Afgban stitch, or crochet tricotce, and is worked as

For a small specimen use single zephyr with a medium-sized hook, and make a chain of 20 stitches. Work two rows in the usual crochet tricotec fashion

On the third row, instead of raising the loops of

the second row, raise the vertical loops of the first

row-the same loops, in fact, that were raised in working the second row. Work back as usual. For the fourth row work a row of plain crochet The fifth row is like the third-that is, instead of raising the loops of the 4th row, you raise those of the third. Each ribbed row is followed by a plain

one-or by two or more plain rows if the ribs are wanted further apart. The effect of this style of working is to raise a ries of ribs or ridges on the side of the work fur thest from the worker. The near side is smooth, with the ordinary appearance of crochet tricotee. Hoods made with this rib would be pretty, and so

RAILROAD KNITTING. Directions for this charming variety of knitting are sent by Mrs. C. J. S., who says: "It is very pretty for afghans and tidies both. I hope it will please some of the readers of your valuable paper, out of which we have copied some very pretty patterns-Aunt Addie's rose-leaf counterpane pattern being especially pretty."

1st row : Knit plain.

2d row: Purl.

Repeat these two rows twice, making 6 rows in 7th row : Purl.

8th row : Plain. Repeat the 7th and 8th rows twice. 12th row: Repeat from the 1st.

Continue in this manner, making ridges and furrows six rows wide till the piece is long enough, and east off. In casting off drop every fourth stitch entirely from the needle. When the easting off is finished, unrayel these dropped stitches throughout the You have now the foundation, which is to be enwhole length of the knitting. The strips must be crocheted together.

A beautiful afghan can be made by running ribbon through the open spaces formed by the unravelled

### SCRAP-BAG.

OAR-LEAF PATTERN.-Mrs. M. L. P. writes: "The Onk-lear Pattern for edging, given in The Trantish of October 13, by Mrs. J. A. B., of Troy, is very bandsome kuit of scarlet Saxony yarn for flannel skirts, or of white Shetland for infants clothing, on No. 18 or 19 needles. Thave tried it, and find that it grows very fact."

Curry's Stocking.—Mrs. J. M. H. wants directions for knitting for a six-year-old child a stocking with a cap for the knee.

with a cap for the knee.

Wanys.—Mrs. S. F. C., saying the sacque in starstitch is lovely, asks for directions for making a
pretty haby's need. A Kansas correspondent wants
to know how to make "Feather-edge lace." A
Brooklyn correspondent wants directions for knitting a silk mitten for a gentlemen wearing No. 8
gloves—directions including long wrist. She addthat these mittens are pretty knit in tightly-twisted
saddlers' silk, the color being bottle green.

Por Corn Stitch.—Miss M. S. B. kindly sends from her invalid couch directions for making tois stitch. Crochet a chain of any number of stitches that can be divided by 3—not counting the stitch on the needle.
Turn, and make 3 treble in the 3d chain, \* miss 2, make 1 DC in the next stitch. Then make 2 chain and 3 treble in the same stitch. Repeat from \*. After making 1 DC in the last stitch of foundation.

chain, turn, make 2 chain 3 treble in that DC. Then make 1 DC in the DC of preceding row; then 2 chain and 3 treble in the same statch.

Miss B. is informed that this department will be

carried through next year, and it is hoped that the Editor and her sister workers will maintain their kindly relations for a long time to come. We shall be glad to print Miss B.'s directions for "Caterpillar Strate"

### PARISIAN KNICKNACKS.

From The Queen.

The newest table linen is embroidered in silk, with designs varying according to the significance of each festive repast.

M. Memer, of the Maison de Blanc, is the first M. Meller, of the Anison de Blanc, and manufacturer of a set of table linen so embroidered in silk as to make the public accept the idea and long for it. The border displayed peacocks, executed in several different shades of paon peacock blue. The birds are strutting over an Italian ter-

race, with their tails outspread or sweeping over

trailing desh-colored blossoms.

The surest preservative of costly knicknacks are care and forethought; these guided the Venetian bourgeoisie in the make-up of a satin cushion which they so combined that the satin ground and

not a tidy.

A save-all Venice cushion would make an acceptable Christmas or birthday present. It is long, and intended for the centre of a sofa. The material is pale pink or pale coral satin. Two large flowers are the only design, either roses or poppies; they are embroidered on the front side and on the back; the two ends right control of the graphion are harrower, and, instead and left of the cushion are narrower, and, instead of being embroidered, are left bare. A piece of garnet velvet the exact size of the cushion is last over the latter, thus concealing it entirely until it is cut across the centre from side to side. When this ent across the centre from side to side. When this is done the two pieces of veivet are edged round with pale pink silk cord, and the two halves are sewn on to the narrow right and left sides of the cushion. In this state, with the cushions lying horizontally, an open sat marks the centre directly from the back to the front and across the two embroidered flowers. This slit is closed in the middle by an invisible book and eye, and in this condition the cushion is laid by or preserved from dust and the cushion is laid by or preserved from dust and fingering; but when it is not necessary to cover the satin part the extreme corners of the velvet, which are four in number, are simply folded back and reveal undernea h the beautiful embrodery on each of the long sides. The shade of the velvet contrasting with the satin increases the ornamentation of the cushion. Cushions made of less expensive material and less emborately worked can be contrasted in the same way, with holland or sates? overed in the same way, with holland or sateen of any color, but the cover must be lined with satin or silk of the same shade as the upper material em-

The new antimacassars are of a soft linen and The new antimacassars are of a soft linen and washable canvas, finished all round with a broad handkerchiel hem. The centre is crewel work, or the antimacassar is a Japanese landscape, having for a border a wide Torchon lace insertion and a deep band of slik edged with very narrow lace.

Sofa coveriets are oatmeal cloth of gray and white or drab and white. This is worked with a flowing tambour design in any of the art colors. If olive green is selected it is shaded from very dark to its palest bue, and the foliage is generally a vine of an roy pattern, but Moorish arabesques are more appropriate. The coverlet is sold with two small ones for the elbow ends of the sofa. Between each band of oatmeal cloth alternates one of drawn threads, in and among which a geometrical design is worked; the border is a fringe made by drawing out the threads of the oatmeal cloth, and by knotting the strands together.

threads of the calment cloth, and by knothing the strands together.

Basket decoration is a great preoccupation, and is extended to the commonest whicker receptacies used in a household. Work baskets of new shapes are made on the same principle as the nursery or baby's basket—that is, with maroon, maderry or garnet sath inners, divided by stitched compartments for the needlecase, acissors, and numerous other small accessories. The handles as well as borders are set with dancing balls or tay tassets of combed wool with lemon, mediar, pale flesh, and olive hims pregominating.

with iemon, mediar, pale flesh, and offive fines predominating.

Square piu-cushtens are made of old gold plush, in
the centre a braided design, through which rans a
silvered or ghit chemile. The same braid is much employed for outlining a woollen brocaded material,
which imitates dun-colored Indian goods, and
which, thus enlived, looks at a distance like a
material having silver or gold flore in the tissue.

The usual inventions for photo trames have again
broken out like an epidemic disease. It is almost
impossible to enumerate all the novelties. The
most functful are colored plush frames, painted
a la gouache to figure porches and Gothic gate or
eathedral cotrances. These are very suitable, as
the face reproduced appears to be locking out for the
person in contemplation.

the face reproduced appears to person in contemplation.

Painting is a great feature on drawing-room tables. The paietie is an artistic trifle, which sometimes attains very high prices. It is made of walnut, and in the centre is sketched, or entirely finished, or perhaps again only begun, a bit of landscape, a portrait, or a family scene. The colors are dabbed ail trait, or a family scene. trut, or a family scene. The colors are dabbed all round, as they would be by an artist squeezing them out of the tubes while preparing his palette for a work of art. These palettes are inegligently hung up on small saturwood or ebony easels.

who seems to be habting for semething: "Weil, what are you looking for?" "For a pail?" "What do you want of a pail?" "I want to wash my face." "On, open your mouth, and you won't have any face to wash!"

The widow of a Prench chemist, famous for his researction in toxicology, was on trial for poisoning ner austand, it was proved that arsenic was the medium employed. "Why did you use that poison?" asked the presiding magistrate. "Because," solobed the fair on-pril. "It was the ness he liked wast."

The French Government have just passed a measure which will diminish, it not completely suppress, the precess known as platrage, now almost a constant custom in most of the wine districts of France. The platrage consists in sprinkling the grapes as successive baskets of them are emptied into the fermenting vats with plaster of Paris. The plaster decomposes the tartrates of potash existing in grape juice, forming calcium fartrate, an insoluble salt, and potassium sulphate, a sait well known in medi-cine as a drastic and dangerous purgative.

cine as a drastic and dangerous purgative.

But by the decomposition of the tartrates much of the coloring and astringent matter in the juice is prevented from passing into solution, so that the platrage is nothing more than a means employed by the Bordelais and Burgundians for giving to their wines a fictitious effect of age, and they naturally defend a practice which enables them to bring their wines somet into enables them to bring their wines sooner into the market, economizing their outlay in casks, and dimin shing the chances of loss entailed by keeping a large stock of wine on hand. Fur-ther the process lends itself to fraud, permit-ting the wine merchants of Bordeaux and Burgundy to import the strong harsh wines of the north of Spain and the southeast of France, which, when blended with the small, poorer wines of the hill-districts of their own country and then being platres (that is agitated with powdeted calcium sulphate), become mild and palatable. Thousands of hogsheads of winds Cast on a number of stitches, which must be one less than some multiple of four. Thus ten fours are forty; cast on 39. Five fours are twenty; cast on 19; and so oo.

Istrow: Knut plain. of potassium sulphate per litre.

CURIOSITIES OF THE VOICE.

Dr. Delaunny, in a paper read recently before the French Academy Medicine, gives some details on the history and limits of the human voice, which he obtained after much patient research. According to the doctor, the primitive inhabitants of Europe were all tenors; their descendants of the present day are baritones, and their grandsons will have semi-bass voices. Looking at different races, he calls attention to the fact that inferior races, such as the negroes, etc., have higher voices than white men. The voice has also a tendency to deepen with age—the tenor of sixteen becoming the baritone at twenty-five, and bass at thirty-five, Fair-complexioned people have higher voices than the dark skinned, the former being usually sopranos or CURIOSITIES OF THE VOICE.

ned, the former being usually sopranos or tenors, the latter contraltos or basses. "Tenors," says the doctor, "are slenderly built and thin; basses are stoutly made and corpulent." This may be the rule, but one is clined to think there are more exceptions to t than are necessary to prove the rule. same remark applies to the assertion that thoughtful, intelligent men have always a deep-toned voice; whereas triffers and trivol-ous persons have soft, weak voices. The tones of the voice are perceptioly higher, he points out, before than after a meal, which is points out, before than after a hear, who the reason why tenors dine early, in order that their voices may not suffer. Prudent singers eschewed strong drinks and spirituous liquors, especially tenors, but the bases can have a drink generally with inspunity. The eat and drink generally with inspunity. "The south," says the doctor, "furnishes the tenors, the North the basses;" in proof of which he adds that the majority of French tenors come from the south of France, whilst the basses

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN SUMAC.

The quantity of native sumac, says The Scientific American, brought into the market does not exceed about 8,000 tons yearly, and its market price is only \$50 per ton, just half the price of the Italian product. This differ-ence in value is due to the fact that the American sumac, as at present prepared, is not sumable for making the finer white leathers used for gloves and fancy shoes, owing to its giving a disagreeable yellow or dirty color. It has recently been shown, however, that the leaves of native sumae gathered in June and July, are equal to the best foreign leaves. The importance of this dis-covery may be seen by the fact that the cultivation of the plant may be carried on most profitably in this country as soon as most profitably in this country as soon as manufacturers and dealers recognize the im-provement thus obtained in the domestic arti-

from wild plants growing on waste land, but there is no reason why it should not be utilized and cultivated on land not valuable for other

crops. MAKING WOOD, ETC., UNINFLAMMABLE.

The French Society for the Encouragement of National Industry have lately awarded a sum of 1,000 francs to M. Martin, of Paris, for his preparations, which have been variously tested by a committee of the society. The report briefly is that M. Martin's mixtures render tissues and the superficial parts of wood uninflammable, that they do not alter the tissues or colors on them, and that stuffs so rendered uninflammable retain this property after having been exposed several months, either in a stove at 36 or on the stage of a theatre. M. Martin's mixtures are stage of a theatre. M. Martin's mixtages are not in a sense new. For all light tosues he uses pure sulphate of ammonia (8 kil.), carbonate of ammonia (2.5), boric acid (3), pure borax (2), starch (2), water 100. Another mixture he applies to painted decorations con sists of entorhydrate of ammonia, borie acid, giue, gelatine, water and lime. Two other preparations are specified. M. Martin's preparations are said to have been used with suc-cess for decorations in the Theatre des Vari-ettes and the Theatre des Nouveautes, and at the Theatre du Chateiet, in the Venus Noire, for rendering uninflammable the masts of vessels in which a fire is simulated every night by means of oakum wrapped round the masts.

ELECTRIC DISCHARGES FROM ANIMALS. Touching the electric brush discharges which sometimes take place from the hair and fingers of men, and the coats of animals, as well as the leaves of trees, a recent note by M. Amat to the which came under his observation out in Algeria, in 1876, between Djetfa and Laghount, among the Atlas Mountains. He says that he has frequently drawn large sparks from the hair of his horse by means of his pocket comb. The best results were obtained in the secret. French Academy mentioned some curious facts best results were obtained in dry weather, in the evening between 7 and 9 p.m. If the hair was a little motst, or the sky cloudy, no sparks or erackings could be got. Animals, and especially horses, present in a higher degree than man the power of exhibiting these discharges. Traveliers on the high plateau of Central America have remarked that the coats of their horses discharge sparks under the brush or currycomb; discharge sparss under the brush of currycomby, and in South Algeria it is common to see the hairs of the tail so much alive with the electric forces that they diverge from the centre. On stroking the tail by hand, distinct crackling sounds may be heard, especially during the One reason why man accumulates electricity than the horse is perhaps that the horse is better insulated on his horny hoofs.

# AN EYE FOUNTAIN.

The evesight of the Czar is said to have been greatly improved by a simple remedy consisting of a giaznoi douche, or eye fountain, throwing a tiny jet of delicate spray a yard and into the air. The temperature of the water is fixed at 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and the spray is allowed to beat against the eyelids for ninety seconds, night and morning. The remedy seems at first sight ridiculously simple but it has for several years been successfully em-ployed in Russia. For the literary man or jaded beauty, going with weak and weary eyes to fresh you said to be nothing more refreshing a waik. than to bend for a minute or two over a glaznoi douche. The eyes recover strength in an amazing manner from the fine but powerful impact of the invigorating spray, and there is none of that depressive reaction succeeding the use of tonics.

# NOVEL RAIN.

While recently travelling in Morocco, Professor Brun, of Geneva, visited the holy Mahommetan town of Onessin. He was there told that a "rain of blood" had fallen a few foolish remark he had made.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

days before, on the neighboring hill, Diebel-Sekra (about 2.860 metres high), whither some of the scherifs go to pray. The blood was said to be that of saints who had died in was said to be that of saints who had died in the locality. Professor Brun climbed this dry and bare conical hill, and at a height of about 2,500 metres perceived, at first here and there, then in abundance, thin, red. glistening spots, which were very adherent to the rock. They appeared everywhere, on bare rock, dry hero, lichen, etc., and there could not be a better imitation of blood. On microscopic ex-amination, Professor Brun found them to con-sist of Protocrus fluvialis, young and but sist of Protoccus fluvialis, young and but partly developed, mixed with organic debris and much very fine sand. Polarized light re-vealed some crystals of alabaster. The matters are supposed to have been conveyed by wind from the Saharan chotts, where Pro-Brun had often found protoccus in

#### FURNITURE.

From The London Globe.

The strike amongst the furniture makers in Paris has given rise to a singular question, which the French press is discussing very learnedly. We are told that before the Middle Ages there was no such french press is discussing very learnedly. We are french press is discussing very learnedly. We are told that before the Middle Ages there was no such thing as furniture. There was a bed and there was a chair—more like a threne—and there was a table almost like a pintform; but there was very little else. The ancient soulptures and the contents of museums of antiquities are appealed to in support of this view. Even the Middle Ages supplied few additional items to the furniture of a nobleman's room. Art had chosen another direction for its civilizing influences, and carvings in ivory, enamel, jewelry inzzas inland with gems, cameos, chalices, and illuminated missals usurped the taste of a thist and the patronage of amateurs. Even the carved woodwork of Beigium and Switzerland seemed to be limited to church decoration and pulpit ornaments, but it was the carvings of pulpits which supplied the transition between sculpture and furniture. At first oak, from its hardness, was the principal material used, and soon afterward ash and walnut came into vogue. The introduction of light fancy woods, such as actin, maple, tulip, belongs to a much later date.

France was, of course, the originator of art furniture, and the Gobelins tapestry which Louis XIV, patronized, and which came from the institution which he founded, was inconsistent with dark woods of delicate carvings. The style known still as "Louis Quinze" also demanded profuse gilding and florid decoration for the francework of the delicate needlework which alorned the chairs of the period. It was not till the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries that polished woods and severe outline took the place of the damboyant carving and gilding which preceded them. It was at this period that mahogany owed to an accident its introduction, and it made its entry into the salons of Europe, not through its contribution.

ceded them. It was at this period that mahogany owed to an accident its introduction, and it made its entry into the salons of Europe, not through Parisian influence, but through the London market. In the year 17:20 a Dr. Gibson received from a brother of his, the captain of a trading vessel, several balks of a new kind of timber just imported from the Indies. The doctor, who was furnishing a house which he had taken in King st. thought to utilize the wood for the doors and windows of his rooms. But the builders and carpenters refused to have anything to do with it. The grain was so close and the surface so hard that they could not work it with their tools. Dr. Gibson took specimens of the wood to Wollaston—at that time an emment cabinet—maker. A whole suite of furniture ments of the word to worldston-it that the the emment cabinet-maker. A whole suite of furniture was planned and executed, and at once a new fashion set in. This was the origin of manogany furniture, which in England, at least, has survived all the changes of a fluctuating fashion for a period of over a century and a half.

### GENERAL GARFIELD AT HOME.

From Mr. T. L. Nichou's Sketch.

He likes books and music and pictures. He is withalvery versatile. He sings songs and reads poetry, studies mathematical problems, and translates "knotty" passages of the Greek Testament with equal interest and relish. I remember once seeing a gentleman showing him what is called a "trick with cards." After trying it a few times, Mr. Garhield said: "That is no trick—it is the result of some law of numbers; it's a mathematical problem, depending on the number of cards, spots, etc." That night he determined to solve the problem. I went to bed about midnight and left him working at it. In the morning he said he had sat up till after 3, but, like Archimedes, he had "found it," and he had covered a dozen sheets of paper

in the first state of the first mental food wouldn't nourish his intellectual na-ture. He is ambittous and, in a true and laudable sense, proud. He likes to excel. He told me, the evening the nominations were made in Chicago, that he would rather have the credit of making the best speech before such an audience on such an oc-casion than to get the nomination. People may not readily believe it, but Garfield's speech nominating Sherman was very nearly an improvement. centage of tannic acid and its relative freedom from coloring matter, advance the price of that which is early picked and carefully treated.

In Italy the sumae is planted in shoots in the spring in rows, and is cultivated in the same way and to about the same extent as corn. It gives a crop the second year after setting out, and regularly thereafter. The sumae gathered in this country is taken mostly from wild plants growing on waste land, but there is no reason why it should not be sumanted and shows them the improvements is has made and so get the nomination. People may not readily believe it, but Garfield's speech nominating Sherman was very nearly an improporting abstinence man. I have seen wine on his table twee in Washington, once at a breakfast and once at a dinner party. I know that inquer is not habitable to the spring in rows, and is cultivated in the same way and to about the same extent as corn. It gives a crop the second year after setting out, and regularly thereafter. The sumae gathered in this country is taken mostly from wild plants growing on waste land, but there is no reason why it should not be sumaed and shows them the improvements is his party of the source of the nomination. People may not setting the factory of the same way and in prompting the same way and to about the same extent as corn. It gives a crop the second year after setting out, and regularly thereafter. The sumae way and to about the same extent as corn. It gives a crop the second year after setting out, and regularly thereafter. The sumae way and to about the same extent as corn. It gives a crop the second year after setting out, and regularly thereafter. The sumae way and to about the same way and to about the sum of the same way and to about the same way and to a sum of the same

contemplates. He shows his stock, machinery and crops with as much entausiasm as Horace Greeley mad to display on the same sobjects. He finds the farm a source of perpenual pleasure and interest.

One cannot be about Menter long without finding out that Garfield likes his neighbors and that they like here.

#### MADAME HOPKINS, AN OLD-FASHIONED LADY.

From The Boston Post.

Rockpoint is the peninsula which closes in Burlington Bay on the northwest, and being a high rocky binf commands the most exquisite view of Burlington, with its background of Green Mountains, that can be imagined. The Point forms part of an estate which is now held by the church in Vermont as the Episcopal residence. But as the present docesan has had a second residence presented him in Burlington he has left the Rockpoint estate to the venerable Madame Hopkins, widow of the late Bishop, for her ase during her lifetime.

This venerable lady, now eighty-five, is one of the most remarkable women of her day. All the time of

This venerable lady, now eighty-five, is one of the most remarkable women of her day. All the time of her married life, fifty-two years, she was always at the head of a large family. She was the mother of thirteen children, who were all educated at home by their parents, assisted by their mother's sister. Eleven of these children lived to maturity. In addition to Mrs. Hopkins's many domeste achievements she assisted her husband from the earliest years of his ministry in the management of his large schools. During nearly a year the responsibility of superintending a family of 108 persons fell upon her, her husband being absent; yet at that time her youngest child was but an infant of days! She sull speaks fluently English, German and French, having been born in Hamburg, and at one time could play on seven instruments besides.

She also wrote remarkably well. While visiting

play on seven instruments besides.

She also wrote remarkably well. While visiting her the other day the writer heard her play on the one of Mozart's shorter sonatus learned she was a little girl. As wife, mother, teacher, housewife, and in her social capacity Madame Hop-kins filled to an extraordinary degree the ideal of womanhood. She is now only waiting, as she says. to join her idollized husband, whose mortal remain lie entombed but a few rods distant from his hom

## A FRICASSEE AND A FORTUNE.

Prom The London Globe.

An out-of-the-way little town between St. Petersburg and Moscow, called Torjeck, once enjoyed an extraordinary reputation for its fricassee of chicken. It was gained in this wise: An unfortunate Frenchman, quite out-of-eibows, once passed a night at the one little auberge which the place then boasted. He was hospitably received and kindly treated, and, the property has been the place then boasted. was hospitably received and kindly treated, and, before setting out again on his journey, he said to his hostess, "I cannot pay your bill, but I will make your fortune." Thereupon he showed her how to send up a fricassee of chicken in the French fashion. The aubergiste had hardly made herself acquainted with the Frenchman's secret when the Emperor Nielolas chanced to pass that way. He, too, stayed the night at the same little auberge, and to his great astonishment, his table was graced with a dish which would have done credit to the then famous Trois Freres. He praised the fricassee, the great man's praise was repeated far and wide, so that the reputation of Torjeck was made once and for all; and, long after the Frenchman's apt pupil was gathered to the place where good aubergistes go, the glory of the little auberge still shone.

## THE SILENT OXFORD DON.

From The London Globe.

The power of silence has a rare personal influence on the antagonist against whom it is used. There is the well-known story of the Oxford don, whose great delight was to tower in dignity over the undergraduates of his college. One day, just outside the Christ Church mendows, he met a very fresh young Oxonan and asked him to have a very fresh young Oxonan and asked him to have a very

outside the Christ Church mendows, he met a very fresh young Oxonian and asked him to join him for a wais. The student felt himself several inches taller, and started quite gaily on the excursion. Dr. Bahol said nothing but walked on.

And so they walked in silence for an hour. The silen e took all the spirit out of the student, who heartily wished himself back, but did not know how to manage it. At last, fascinated by this singular treatment, he observed nervously and tentatively that the days seemed at last to be lengthening. The don made no response to this observation, and another hour's silence brought them across the lais and under the tall tower of Magdalen. There they parted; but, before leaving, the college magnate

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Sylvanus Stall has published a pamphlet em-bodying some excellent ideas respecting the payment of church debts. The book is the outgrowth of an earnest desire to afford aid to the thousands of churches to-day burdened with debt, and to the thousands more which are struggling to meet current expenses. The author has no pet theory to advocate, but seeks to bring to all who are entrusted with the financial management of churches such information and suggestion as will enable them to perfect a system already in use, or to substitute such a one as will help in advancing them in their return to the only perfect method—the their return to the only perfect method—the ordained law of the tithe. These passages illustrate the spirit of the work: "Let the Scriptural duty of making ample provision for God's house be fully set forth from the pulpit. Don't beg, don't scoid. To preach the whole counsel of God, nor evading the ordained law of the giving of the tithe, a law which was not made for the Jew, but was enjoined about two thousand years before Abraham was born—a law that is as old as the institution of the Sabbath, rifice, as old as the institution of the Sabbath, and as universal as the human race-a law which could as justly be called heathen as Jewish, for its binding force is recognized today in every heathen country, and it stands out unmistakably as one of the landmarks which lead the nations back to a common origin and a divine revelation—a law which, be it said to our shame, is observed in every heathen nation. and is violated only by those wno call them-selves Christian." . . . "Men are enjoined selves Christian." . "Men are enjoined to give at least a terth for the support and spread of the Gospel. One-tenth is the Lord's, and the remaining nine-tenths is His also, and we are simply to use it as His stewards. As we may not withhold the one-tenth, neither may be sayable, the remarked in angle, layery and we squander the remainder in andue luxury and pride. Our wealth is to be sanctified wealth. Let pastors entrusted with congregations bur-dened with church debts present these truths, not only in an occasional discourse, but frequently. Let them familiarize themselves with this neglected doctrine until it shall form as much a part of all their teachings as it forms a part of each book, and runs through every chapter of the Bible. Let pastor and people together confess their sin in this matter, and prove their sincerity by bringing their free-wil prove their sincerity by bringing their free wint offerings and paying their debt. Remember! the tithe is God's money, sacredly set apart for the support and spread of the Gospel, so do not let the people take God's money to pay their debts. Let the people's money pay the people's debt. Free-will offerings are what God requires continuous so let the rich give liberally for this purpose; so let the rich give liberally from their abundance, and let the poor from the depths of their poverty enjoy the same blessed privilege. Let there be an enlightened and quickened conscience, and we know that the Christian men and women of this land will arise and cast off the burdens with which the Church is now struggling to go forward.' SUNDAY-SCHOOL METHODS .- A striking di-

vergence of opinion respecting Sunday-school methods was disclosed in the course of a redebate at the Sixth Annual Conference of the Michigan Unitarians. The first speaker, a lady, objected to the present system as promoting superficiality in religious matters, and as encouraging absence from church, but maintained that it was a necessary evil which must be tolerated. The next speaker said the main trouble was a lack of definite aim. Some bints might be taken from the manner in which the Spiritualists conduct their lyceums. Pictures, banners and object lessons there serve to im-press the lessons taught. Children are not press the lessons faught. Children are not theologians. Appeal to their love of the beautiful and realistic. The Rev. J. L. Jones said whatever was done, let no more of the system proposed by the last speaker be adopted. He did not think Sunday-schools a necessary evil, but a necessary good. Let the sugar and candy phase of the work be climinated. If nothing else can be done get eliminated. If nothing else can be done get together and be stapid for an hour. Bandbox military trappings and picture papers had no pice in his Sunday-school. Banish the box military trappings and picture papers had no piece in his Sunday-school. Banish the dissipations of the system. Be serious at the risk even of being stupid. He had no words of encouragement for highly-tightly hymns. Sweet sobriety, reverent service should be striven for. Let God's name be spoken with solemnity. Do not insult Infinity with an attempt to reduce Him to the level of the leading character in a huge comedy. The speaker favored regular teachers' meetings. He thought that chalk talks, mechanical and other conthat chalk talks, mechanical and other contrivances of the professional orthodox Sunday-school man were largely responsible for the dippancy of the age. Dr. Forbush said the Sunday-school music of the present day was got up on the principle that the devil had all the good music, and that it must be reliabled. the good music, and that it must be reclaimed for the Sunday-school; that the greatest recommendation music could have was that it was whistled on the streets. it was whistled on the streets of Roman Catholic youth on a scale similar to M. V. Rork said the easiest to reach were the the City of London, King's College, Charterchildren of avowed skeptics and infidels. hardest to reach were children of parents in whose homes a blessing had been dippartly mumbled three times a day and family prayers conducted, while one member of the fam-ily was perhaps washing dishes in the kitchen and another making beds upstairs. He did not believe in the kind of a Sunday-school address where a man gets up and says to the children: "You can't imagine how glad I am to look into your bright eyes this morning. I have often thought how much like heaven this is, because there will be so many children there!" "Think," said the speaker, "of a heaven full of millions of year-old babies.'

religious ceremonies should have formed a very insignificant part of the formalities of opening the completed Cathedral of Cologne, the chief architectural monument of the German people. The Emperor William, the Empress, and a large number of Princes and dignitaries of the German Empire took part in the proceedings, the most notable absentees being the King of Bavaria, the King of Wurtemberg, and Prince Bismarck. The Royal party arrived in the town from Bruhl at 9 o'clock in the morning, and after attending divine service in the Protestant church, went to the Cathedral, where a Te Deum was sung. The Imperial party came out from the south door of the Cathedral into the Dom Platz, which had been encompassed with large galleries for privileged spectators, and which was the principal scene of the ceremony of inauguration. The Emperor had an enthusiastic reception from the assembled mul-titude. The formal ceremony began with the reading of the deed referring to the finishing of the building of the Cathedral. The Emperor then delivered an address, congratulating the nation on the completion of the editice, the chief architect and the president of the Dombanverein m. de long speeches in reply, and the Imperial standard was hoisted on the tower, the deed was slipped into its receptacle under the kreuzblume, and the ceremony was completed amid the roar of cannon and the clang of the bells. The completion of the great Cathedral vas celebrated without the presence of the Archbishop, who is in exile; and the celebration itself under these circumstances is justly regarded by the Catholics as a party trumph, "a sort of glorification of the Kulturkampf," and anything rather than either a great national or a great religious festival. They find true Bismarckian humor of the brutal and grotesque sort in "holding a sort of lay and Protestant inbilee for the completion of a Catholic church in defiance of the wishes of the Catholic themselves." The Cathodral has been built during these latter years in great part with subscriptions received from Protestants.

itan Church, and will preach his first sermon in the Central Music Hall to-night. When asked by a newspaper reporter whether he would subscribe to any creed in entering upon this new work, Dr. Thomas replied: "I guess they will let me make the creed. I shall not invent one. I think I could find enough in the New Iestament and the Old one and the Methodist thymns. If I should run short, I am a neighbor of Dr. Patton, and I could gat a from him." Professor David. neighbor of Dr. Patton, and I count get a little from him." Professor David Swing thinks the Methodist theologians are "perfectly at loose ends to the doctrine of Inspiration and the Atonement both. I should think it is only in regard to the condition of the wicked that Dr. Thomas would be called a heretic in any sense." He adds: "I think the Methodist Church and all the orthodox churches will have to review their doctrine regarding the punishsense." He adds: "I think the Methodist Church and all the orthodox churches will have to review their doctrine regarding the punishment of the wicked, but what doctrine they will have to come to I don't know. It perhaps will not be that of Dr. Thomas or of any other

leader in the orthodox world. He is not a Methodist according to the old standard, but I should take the same position in that that I took myself, that I was a Presbyterian according to the new standard, that is not yet very widely accepted. I meet a great many Methodist clergymen who are entirely in the woods, as we THE TRUE CHURCH DEST POLICY .- The Rev. say, about the old doctrine of future punish-

> HASTY CONVERSIONS .- The Roman Church is about to lose the Rev. Willis Nevins, a con-vert who has done some service in that communion. He went over to Kome in that com-of getting rest there for a mind ill at ease in the conflicts which freedom care him. conflicts which freedom gave him. He thought that infallability would settle all his doubts. But it seems that he made a reservation in favor of facts. He could not agree with Car-dinal Manning's dictum that coincils can override history. Some time ago be published an article in which he admitted that the doctrine of the Church of Rome had changed from age He imagined, like most Broad Churchto age. men, that the continued existence of an idea under endless modifications was an argument in its favor. To his surprise, he found himself in its favor. To his surprise, he found himself admonished. The Weckly Register subsequently apologized for the assertion that history was to be consulted before the Vatican decrees. Mr. Nevins himself promised that he would write no more until he had made up his mind. He has already left the Church of Rome. He is thinking of joining again the Church of England. It is not unlikely that another Roman Catholic whose speculations have been too daring will follow. speculations have been too daring will tollow him. The Rev. .. C. Earle lately wrote a book on religious subjects, and found it immediately placed upon the Index. He has not withdrawn his book, nor the opinions expressed in it; and it still remains on the Index.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm tells this interesting story in The Chicago Tribune: "One of the early rectors of Trinity Church, Pittsburg, used to omit from the form of prayer the petition to be delivered from sudden death, and was in the habit of praying that he might die suddenly. When quite old he visited the grave of his wife at smeet, and while might die suddenly. When quite old he visited the grave of his wife at sinset, and while talking with a friend of the beauty of the western sky as an embiem of the death of a Christian, his prayer was answered, and he dropped dead. We are apt to forget, when friends are taken away by some calamity, that the All Father was with them, and that other help there can be none, and human love is as powerless in the best appointed sieg, room as in the wildest midnight storm in midocean."

Ex-Governor Horace Fairbanks, represent-Ex-Governor Horace Fairbanks, representing the General Convention of Congregational enterches and ministers, recently presented to the Vermont Legislature a memorial from that body, requesting the passage of a law prohibiting the desceration of the subbath and the disturbance of church congregations by the running of railroad trains on Sunday. The Constitution of Vermont recognizes the Christion subbath, in the third article of the Bill of Rights, which declares that "every section." Rights, which declares that "every sect or denomination of Christians ought to observe the subbath or Lord's day." The statutes of Vermont from an early day baye forbidden travel and secular labor on Sunday, with the customary exception of works of necessity or

The Boston Methodist preachers discussed at their last meeting a resolution expressing dissent from the doctrine of a state of probation after death, which had been de-fended in a paper read at the preceeding meeting. While not agreeing with some of the sentiments expressed in the paper, not a lew of the ministers objected to disapproving of them in a formal way, fearing they would be obliged hereafter to approve or disapprove of all essays rend before them, and that unpleasantness might be obviated by letting the

The Archbishop of York has decided that a elergyman has now power to issue supplemen-tary tables, by which the fees are increased. He also decides that there is no reason for charging a higher fee for reading the services at a deep grave than would be charged at a more shallow one. No sanction can be pleaded for first doubling the fee for non-parishioners and then adding an arbitrary sum, which rather more than trebles the original fee. On the question of whether a degree an charge a heafer the of whether a clergyman can charge a te burial of an unbapuzed infant without having performed any service, the Archbishop says that unless ancient custom can be alleged, which is unlikely, such a claim would not be recognized by the courts of law.

A meeting of English Roman Catholies was recently held in London under the presidency of Cardinal Manning, to concert measures for the establishment of a school for the education decided that such a school London. It was decided that such a school should be established on limited hability and cooperative principles. At present the arrangements contemplated are for day scholars only, but it is intended after a time to make provision for scholars from the provinces, Scot-land and reland.

Impressed with the religious effects of the Oberammergan Passion Pay, several Ritualistic elergymen in England have determined to represent the Passion on the white sheet. The represent the Passion on the wind sheet. The channel gives them the very arrangement they would desire. They can place the magic lantern near the altar and erect a sheet where the road screen might be. The choir, retaining their places, sing hymns during the performance. The priest gives an explanation of the priest like a reader at the Polytechnic. COLOGNE CATHEDRAL .- It is remarkable that rom the pulpit, like a reader at the Polytechnic. This is an entirely new phase of "Church and

> "Running after pulpit novelty." says The Herald and Presbyter, "is spiritually unhealthy. Every one should, when it is possible, eat his victuals at his own table and worship at his own church. Moreover, spiritual as well as temporal tood should be taken reg-

> A Congregationalist remarked at the Cumberland Conference (Maine), a few days ago, that deacons were fast losing their old-time importance, and that the efficiency of church organizations would be promoted if the office rould be magnified.

> The Congregationalists stand next to the Church of Eugland in the City of London, providing nearly one-eighth of the whole religious

> The Roman Catholic journals contradict the statement that Monsignor Capel is a bankrupt.

CURRENT RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION. LACK OF REVERENCE IN CHURCH.

LACK OF REVERENCE IN CHURCH.

From The Watchman.

We think our brethren in England excel us in reverential demeanor in God's house. They bow wisite the minister leads them in prayer, and some are seen to kneel, with no apparent consciousness that their attitude will be considered singular. One of the most paintal spectacles that we know is presented by a congregation ostensibly engaged in prayer, sitting boilt upright in the pews, with eyes wide open. The bain is not such by that occasioned by manners inappropriate to the time, and hence bad, but also by the fact that the congregation as a whole is certainly not engaged in prayer. The people may listen; they may not listen; but it is certain that in such a posture, and with all the objects before them appealing to their open eyes, they do not pray. Then, again, our brethren in England always bow while the benediction is being preponenced, and remain in the posture of devotion tor a moment after the ininister has crassed, instead of scrambling at once for overcoais and over

We desire to repeat and emphasize the suggestion which we have made before, that all Christian efficients should remember this nation in prayer just now as never before. Whether we be Republicans, Democrats, Greenbackers, Prohibitionists, or some thing else, we ought to desire, above the mere victory of our party, the election of those candidates on November 2 whom the great Ruler of Nations sees to be the best men for office. For this let us have and with our whole hearts. Nor let us forget